JUNE 3, 1775. THE NUMBER 1243.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. — SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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NEW YORK, *May* 15.

The following aſſociation was ſet on foot here on Saturday the 1ſt inſtant, and on that day it was ſigned by above 1000 *of our principal inhabitants. It is to be tranſmitted to all the counties in the province, where we make no doubt it will be ſigned by all ranks of people.*

PERSUADED that the ſalvation of the rights and liberties of America depends, under God, on the firm union of its inhabitants, in a vigorous proſecution of the meaſures neceſſary for its ſafety, and convinced of the neceſſity of preventing the anarchy and confuſion which attend a diſſolution of the powers of government, we, the freemen, freeholders, and inhabtants of the city and county of New York, being greatly alarmed at the avowed deſign of the Miniſtry to raiſe a revenue in America, and ſhocked by the bloody ſcene now acting in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, do, in the moſt ſolemn manner, reſolve never to become ſlaves; and do aſſociate under all the ties of religion, honour, and love to our country, to adopt, and endeavour to carry into execution, whatever meaſures may be recommended by the Continental Congreſs, or reſolved upon by our Provincial Convention, for the purpoſe of preſerving our conſtitution, and oppoſing the execution of the ſeveral arbitrary and oppreſſive acts of the Britiſh Parliament, until a reconciliation between Great Britain and America, on conſtitutional principles (which we moſt ardently deſire) can be obtained; and that we will, in all things, follow the advice of our general committee, reſpecting the purpoſes aforeſaid, the preſervation of peace and good order, and the ſafety of individuals, and private property.

The following is a copy of a letter from our general committee of aſſociation to the Lord Mayor and Magiſtrates of London, ſent by Capt. Lawrence, who ſailed from hence the 6th inſtant.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, New York, *May* 5, 1775.

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

DISTINGUISHED as you are by your noble exertions in the cauſe of liberty, and deeply intereſted in the expiring commerce of the empire, you neceſſarily command the moſt reſpectful attention. The general committee of aſſociation for the city and county of New York beg leave therefore to addreſs you, and the capital of the Britiſh empire, through its magiſtrates, on the ſubject of American wrongs. Born to the bright inheritance of Engliſh freedom, the inhabitants of this extenſive continent can never ſubmit to the ignominious yoke, nor move in the galling fetters of ſlavery. The diſpoſal of their own property with perfect ſpontaniety, and in a manner wholly diveſted of every appearance of conſtraint, is their indefeaſible birthright. The exalted bleſſing they are reſolutely determined to defend with their blood, and tranſfer it uncontaminated to their poſterity.

You will not then wonder at their early jealouſy of the deſign to erect, in this land of liberty, a deſpotiſm ſcarcely able to be paralleled in the pages of antiquity, or the volumes of modern times; a deſpotiſm conſiſting in power, aſſumed by the repreſentatives of a part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, at their ſovereign will and pleaſure, to ſtrip the reſt of their property. And what are the engines of Adminiſtration to execute this deſtructive project? The duty on tea, oppreſſive reſtraints on the commerce of the colonies, the blockade of the port of Boſton, the change of internal police in the Maſſachuſetts and Quebec, the eſtabliſhment of popery in the latter, the extenſion of its bounds, the ruin of our Indian commerce by regulations calculated to aggrandize that arbitrary government, unconſtitutional Admiralty juriſdictions throughout the colonies, the invaſion of our right to a trial in the moſt capital caſes by a jury of the vicinage, the horrid contrivance to ſcreen from puniſhment the bloody executioners of miniſterial vengeance; and, not to mention the reſt of the black catalogue of our grievances, the hoſtile operations of an army, who have already ſhed the blood of our countrymen. The ſtruggles excited by the deteſtable ſtamp act have ſo lately demonſtrated to the world that the Americans will not be ſlaves, that we ſtand aſtoniſhed at the groſs impolicy of the Miniſter. Recent experience had evinced that the poſſeſſors of this extenſive continent would never ſubmit to a tax by pretext of legiſlative authority in Britain: Diſguiſe, therefore, became the expedient; in purſuit of the ſame end Parliament declared their abſolute ſupremacy over the colonies, and have already endeavoured to exerciſe that ſupremacy in attempting to raiſe a revenue under the ſpecious pretence of providing for their good government and defence. Adminiſtration, to exhibit a degree of moderation, purely oſtenſible and deluſory, while they withdrew their hands from our moſt neceſſary articles of importation, determined, with an eager graſp, to hold the duty on tea as a badge of their taxative power. Zealous, on our part, for an indiſſoluble union with the parent ſtate, ſtudious to promote the glory and happineſs of the empire, and impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the neceſſity of a controuling authority to regulate and harmonize the diſcordant commercial intereſts of its various parts, we cheerfully ſubmit to a regulation of commerce by the legiſlature of the parent ſtate, excluding in its nature every idea of taxation.

Whither, therefore, the preſent machinations of arbitrary power infallibly tend you may eaſily judge; if unremittedly purſued, as they were inhumanly deviſed, they will, by a fatal neceſſity, terminate in a total diſſolution of the empire. The ſubjects of this country will not, we truſt, be deemed by any meaſures conciliatory in appearance, while it is evident that the Miniſter aims at a ſolid revenue to be raiſed by grievous and oppreſſive acts of Parliament, and by fleets and armies employed to enforce their execution. They never will, we believe, ſubmit to an auction in the colonies for the more effectual augmentation of the revenue, by holding it up as a temptation to them, that the higheſt bidders ſhall enjoy the greateſt ſhare of governmental favour. This plan, as it would tend to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, would be far more dangerous than hoſtile force, in which we hope the King's troops will ever be, as they have already been, unſucceſsful. Inſtead of thoſe unuſual, extraordinary, and unconſtitutional modes of procuring levies from the ſubject, ſhould his Majeſty graciouſly be pleaſed, upon ſuitable emergencies, to make requiſitions in ancient form, the colonies have expreſſed their willingneſs to contribute to the ſupport of the empire, but to contribute of their voluntary gift, as Engliſhmen: And when our unexampled grievances are redreſſed, our Prince will find his American ſubjects teſtifying, on all proper occaſions, by as ample aids as their circumſtances will permit, the moſt unſhaken fidelity to their ſovereign, and inviolable attachment to the welfare of his realm and dominions.

Permit us further to aſſure you, that America is grown ſo irritable by oppreſſion, that the leaſt ſhock in any part is, by the moſt powerful and ſympathetic affection, inſtantaneouſly felt through the whole continent; that Pennſylvania, Maryland, and New York, have already ſtopped their exports to the fiſhing iſlands, and thoſe colonies which at this dangerous juncture have refuſed to unite with their brethren in the common cauſe, and all ſupplies to the navy and army at Boſton; and that probably the day is at hand when our Continental Congreſs will totally ſhut up our ports. The minions of power here may now inform Adminiſtration, if they can ever ſpeak the language of truth, that this city is as one man in the cauſe of liberty; that to this end our inhabitants are almoſt unanimouſly bound by the encloſed aſſociation; that it is continually advancing to perfection by additional ſubſcriptions; that they are reſolutely bent on ſupporting their committee, and the intended Provincial and Continental Congreſſes; that there is not the leaſt doubt of the efficacy of their example in the other counties; in ſhort, that while the whole continent are ardent by wiſhing for peace, on ſuch terms as can be acceded to by Engliſhmen, they are indefatigable in preparing for the laſt appeal. That ſuch are the language and conduct of our fellow citizens, will be further manifeſted by a repreſentation of the Lieutenant Governor and Council, of the 1ſt inſtant, to General Gage, at Boſton, and to his Majeſty's Miniſters by the packet. Aſſure yourſelves, my Lord and Gentlemen, that we ſpeak the real ſentiments of the confederated colonies on the continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, when we declare, that all the horrors of a civil war will never compel America to ſubmit to taxation by authority of Parliament.

A ſincere regard to the public weal, and the cauſe of humanity, an hearty deſire to ſpare the further effuſion of human blood, our loyalty to our Prince, and the love we bear to our fellow ſubjects in his Majeſty's realm and dominions, and a full conviction of the warmeſt attachment in the capital of the empire to the cauſe of juſtice and liberty, have induced us to addreſs you on this momentous ſubject, confident that the ſame cogent motives will induce the moſt vigorous exertions of the city of London to reſtore union, mutual confidence, and peace to the whole empire.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient, and
Affectionate fellow ſubjects.

Signed by *Iſaac Low*, Chairman, and 90 members.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of London.

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Abſtract from the moſt material parts of the ſpeeches, &c. delivered in the HOUSE *of* LORDS *on* THURSDAY *the* 16*th of* MARCH, *on a motion for committing an engroſſed bill from the Commons, for reſtraining the commerce of the four* NEW ENGLAND *provinces to* GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, *and the* BRITISH *iſlands in the* WEST INDIES, *and to prohibit the ſaid colonies and provinces from fiſhing on the Banks of* NEWFOUNDLAND, *under certain reſtrictions and limitations.*

AS ſoon as the private buſineſs was finiſhed, Lord Dartmouth moved for the order of the day, which being read, the Marquis of Rockingham roſe, and in a very able ſpeech oppoſed the commitment of the bill. He aſſerted, that the bill was oppreſſive and tyrannical throughout; that the principle which pervaded it, and the means of putting it in execution had one merit, that of conſiſtency; and that, from the ſame motive, he ſhould heartily diſſent to every ſyllable of its contents. He ſaid, he meant not to trouble their Lordſhips in any future ſtage of the bill, or perhaps at all on the ſame ſubject, during the continuance of the ſeſſions, for which reaſon he wiſhed and hoped for their indulgence on the preſent occaſion. He deſired to repeat, that the preſent bill, and every other framed on the ſame principle, and directed to the ſame object, to be attained only by the moſt flagrant acts of cruelty and oppreſſion, muſt forever continue to meet with his ſtrongeſt diſapprobation. After examining the general principle of the bill, which he loudly condemned and reprobated in the moſt marked expreſſions, he proceeded to examine the cruel and perſecuting means deviſed for enforcing it, which he ſaid exactly reſembled the mode adopted by Marſhal Rozen, King James the ſecond's French General in Ireland, in order to reduce the rebellious citizens, and other defenders of Londonderry. They, brave men (as the Americans are now) were ſtiled traitors and rebels; and they, as well as our ſubjects in America, were to be ſtarved into compliance; that is, the means employed were to be juſtified by the goodneſs of the cauſe. He then read out of Macpherſon's ſtate papers, an order from Rozen, for obliging the garriſon of Derry to ſubmit, which was to collect the wives, children, and aged parents of the garriſon, to drive them under the walls of the town, there to periſh in the preſence of their parents, huſbands, and other relations; and if they offered to return, to fire on them, and maſſacre them. But, added his Lordſhip, weak, infatuated, and bigotted as that Prince was, his heart revolted at ſuch a horrid expedient of ſubduing his enemies; for as ſoon as it reached his knowledge, he immediately countermanded the barbarous order, and left the innocent and inoffending to their liberty. The principle I contend was the ſame, the rebels might have avoided and prevented the barbarous purpoſe by ſubmitting; ſo we ſhall be told, in the courſe of this day's debate, may the inhabitants of America. His Lordſhip then entered into a comparative view of the trade of America at different periods, and that of New England in particular. He quoted, from the papers lying on the table, that the amount of the exports in the year 1704, amounted to no more than 70,000l. per annum; in half a century, in the year 1754, it was 180,000l. about the time of the repeal of the ſtamp act in 1764, it was nearly 400,000l. and within the laſt ten years it had ſo prodigiouſly increaſed as to amount to 7 or 800,000l. This increaſe had extended itſelf, he was well aſſured, in pretty nearly the ſame proportion to all the other colonies; and it appeared, by a Gentleman who gave evidence at the bar (Mr. Watſon) that the amount of total exports in the laſt mentioned period was about 2,600,000l. His Lordſhip ſaid he could not help remarking the agreement there was between that Gentleman's account and the one on the table, which made the exports to all America in 1764, about 2,7000,000l. His Lordſhip dwelt a conſiderable time on the ſtrange, mutilated, imperfect accounts laid by the King's Miniſters before Parliament; and particularly relative to a letter written by Lord Dunmore, giving an account of the then ſtate of Virginia, dated ſome day in December, in which he omits to take the leaſt notice of the aſſociation and declaration entered into by the army under his command early in the preceding November. It was impoſſible, he ſaid, that his Lordſhip could be ignorant of ſo important a fact, which happened on the ſpot; but were that even ſo, a paper which he held in his hand made it clear that his Lordſhip could be at leaſt no ſtranger to its being publiſhed at Williamſburg, in Virginia, the ſeat of his government, two days preceding the date of his celebrated deſpatch, in the Virginia gazette. Perhaps it might have been a ſpurious account, and as ſuch his Lordſhip could not have taken notice of it; but if that were the caſe, he ſhould be obliged to ſome noble Lord in Adminiſtration to riſe and tell him ſo, otherwiſe he muſt continue to think that the proceedings of the noble Governor was not to be accounted for, conſiſtent with his duty, or at leaſt with the duty of thoſe who, having better information, thought proper to hold it back. The noble Marquis concluded his ſpeech with a general diſapprobation of all the meaſures purſued relative to America ſince the repeal of the ſtamp act; and predicting that an uſeful and conſtitutional agreement in ſentiments, and a cordial reciprocracy of intereſts, would never take place between them and the mother country, till the ſame principles were once more recurred to, and ſimilar meaſures adopted.

Lord Carliſle ſaid he was much ſurpriſed that the noble Marquis could poſſibly conceive the bill was either intended, or could be ſuppoſed to operate in the manner he affected to think it would, no ſuch thing being meant, no ſuch thing could take place. The preſent was not a queſtion about taxation, it was not involved in difficulty, but ſimply, whether we were juſtified in employing the moſt lenient methods of bringing America back to obedience, and a proper ſenſe of their duty. The bill was not formed on the narrow views of loading them with taxes, or for the ſake of a paltry revenue. He believed the Miniſtry had no deſign of forcing them into any ſuch conceſſion; if they had, he was certain that neither he nor many of the other Lords, who intended to vote for the meaſure, had any ſuch deſire.

The Duke of Manchester condemned the bill, as involving in its conſequences the guilty and inoffending in one common puniſhment. It was a new kind of logic to him to hear it contended, that the bill was not oppreſſive, cruel, or unjuſt, in reſpect to the inhabitants of Nantucket; becauſe, be their conduct what it may, they were ſure to be puniſhed. Whether they are obedient or diſobedient, their fate is to be the ſame; and what, ſays his Grace, is their mode of relief? Why, after peace and obedience, which, by the bye, as far as relates to them, has never been violated or departed from, ſhall be reſtored for one month, and that the ſame ſhall be certified by the cuſtomhouſe officers, then the pains and penalties inflicted by this bill are to ceaſe. Now, when it is conſidered what a kind of people the majority at leaſt of thoſe cuſtomhouſe officers are; when we ſeriouſly reflect on their narrow minds, and the mean paſſions they are generally actuated by, we may readily conclude what degree of favour, indulgence, or juſtice, the inhabitants of Nantucket are to receive at the hands of ſuch men; men who, in the ſeveral ſtations beſides, are to ſhare among them the penalties and forfeitures to be recovered under this act. It is ſaid that there are live ſtock on the iſland, and it is contended that New England has a plentiful ſupply of proviſions within itſelf; becauſe, during the late war, large ſupplies were procured from thence for the uſe of the army and navy. By this latter mode of reaſoning, we might as well ſuppoſe, that becauſe large quantities of tobacco are annually exported from the city of Glaſgow, we ſhould therefore conclude, that it grows in the neighbourhood of that town; and, by the former, that becauſe there were proviſions ſufficient in New England, the people of Nantucket, deprived of the only fair means of procuring it at market, might obtain it by rapine and injuſtice. The noble Duke next proceeded to examine the manifeſt tyranny and oppreſſion of the bill in other reſpects, particularly as it would affect the property of our merchants, who could not be ſuppoſed to have any hand in the outrages which gave birth to it, or to that general ſpirit of reſiſtance and diſobedience it was intended to ſubdue. He proteſted ſincerely, he came with no prejudices or party view whatever into the Houſe; that he had laboutiouſly endeavoured to forget every connection, to baniſh every diſtinction, to forget all that had hitherto paſſed, and contemplate the bill nakedly as it came before him; nevertheleſs, upon the fulleſt inveſtigation, and moſt impartial conſideration, in his opinion it carried,

in the very face of it; every appearance of a moſt tyrannic, oppreſſive, and perſecuting ſpirit, from which conſequences of great and alarming danger were to be feared; for, concluded he, the military force ſent to reduce thoſe injured people may be employed at home in the deſtruction of our own liberties; and by the general complexion of men and meaſures, and the profeſſed means employed to give the latter exiſtence and ſucceſs, there are, I fear, ſome perſons of weight and influence who would cheerfully adopt, and aſſiduouſly labour to put ſuch a deſign in execution.

Lord Dartmouth roſe to correct a miſtake, which the noble Duke fell into, relative to the inhabitants of Nantucket, by informing him, that the bill was not correctly printed from the copy; for that, in the engroſſed bill, every thing which had the leaſt appearance of ſeverity, was provided againſt. As to the certificate required from the cuſtomhouſe officers, he ſaid, that proceeded from a miſapprehenſion of the Duke, for the application was to be made to the Governor of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, not to the cuſtomhouſe officers. His Lordſhip then diſclaimed the imputation thrown out by the noble Duke on adminiſtration, ſo far as it might be ſuppoſed to affect himſelf; and was certain, he ſaid, that he might anſwer, with juſtice, that no one member of it harboured ſuch a thought.

The Duke of Manchester anſwered, that the clauſe reſpecting Nantucket, however conſtrued, could extend no further than to the whale fiſhery, for it ſtill left all, but thoſe employed in that fiſhery, to ſtarve without employment or bread. He ſtill maintained what he aſſerted, reſpecting the mode of application to the cuſtomhouſe officers, ſo far as it related to the colonies of Connecticut and Rhode Iſland, and Providence plantation. His Grace then read the clauſe out of the bill, "if it ſhall be proved to the ſaid Governor and Commander in Chief, and Council of Maſſachuſetts Bay, by the teſtimony of the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms, &c." The noble Duke then exculpated his Lordſhip from the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion, that he would concur in any deſign to enſlave his country, were he firſt Miniſter.

Lord Dartmouth thanked his Grace for the good opinion he entertained of him; but if his inſinuations were directed at a noble Lord who preſided at the head of the finances, he begged leave to aſſure him he was miſtaken, for he had known that noble Lord from his early youth; they had been bred up together; he was perfectly acquainted with his diſpoſition and ſentiments; and by a knowledge thus founded and acquired, he could venture to affirm, with the fulleſt confidence, that there was not a noble Lord in that Houſe, however zealous, would be further from entering into, or co-operating in any deſign for overturning the liberties of his country, than he would. He therefore wiſhed, that the noble Lord would explain himſelf; for however flattering or pleaſing his Grace's ſentiments might be reſpecting himſelf, it took off entirely from the pleaſure it would otherwiſe cauſe, while it was founded in an inſinuation againſt another, and given at his expence.

"The Duke of Manchester roſe again, and aſſured his Lordſhip that he had no intention of directly alluding to the noble Lord who had, unintentionally in him, been the ſubject of converſation.

[To be continued.]

GENERAL BURGOYNE's *ſpeech in the Houſe after his appointment to act in America, along with the Generals* CLINTON *and* GUNNING, *under* GENERAL GAGE.

FROM the time I have been under orders to ſerve in America I have thought it an unbecoming part to give my voice as a judge in any American queſtion; but having taken ſome ſhare in the debates of the laſt year, which have been miſrepreſented, and having appeared in ſome diviſions this year, before I had any knowledge or ſuſpicion of my deſtination, I anxiouſly wiſh to take this occaſion to explain the motives upon which I have invariably acted; and notwithſtanding the exhauſted ſtate of the debate, I riſe with confidence in the Houſe, that they will give that indulgence to my ſituation, which I ſhould have little claim to upon any other pretenſions.

Sir, I think an explanation the more neceſſary, becauſe, both without doors and within, alluſions and references are making continually, to the ſentiments of thoſe who are to act in the military department; a very important, but very unenviable lot.

In ſome of the licentious printers of the times there have not been wanting ſuggeſtions to the public, that a ſanguinary Miniſter had choſen the Generals beſt fitted by their inclinations to carry havock and deſtruction through the continent of America. Within theſe walls we have been treated very differently indeed; we have found an attention, a reſpect, a favour of opinion and expreſſion, that has imprinted upon my mind, and I am perſuaded equally upon the minds of my colleagues, a ſincere ſatisfaction, and a deep ſenſe of gratitude to Gentlemen on all ſides of the Houſe: But ſtill, Sir, I have obſerved, through the courſe of the debate, an opinion to prevail, that a great latitude of orders is to be given, and that in acting under ſuch latitude, we ſhall be influenced by the ſpeeches we hear in this place, ſome of which are ſuppoſed to weigh the moſt inflammatory ideas, others ideas of the moſt humiliating conceſſion. I do not know, Sir, that any ſuch latitude will be given, at leaſt it will hardly extend to my inferior ſtation. The utmoſt merit I ſhall be able to claim in this expedition will probably be that of an attentive, an aſſiduous, circumſcribed obedience.

But I can ſpeak with confidence of thoſe under whom I am to leave this country, as well as of the high and reſpectable officer who now commands in America: Such men will not want the oratory of this Houſe to give a due tone to their ſpirit or their humanity.

A noble ſentiment fell from an honorable Gentleman in my eye (Col. Barre) that bravery and compaſſion were aſſociate virtues; may they remain blended on the minds of every military man in America, let a perſuaſion uniformly prevail, that upon a review of our conduct hereafter by our diſpaſſionate and impartial countrymen, our bravery will be judged by the teſt of our compaſſion. Should we inevitably be made the inſtruments of puniſhment, let every action of the unhappy conflict be directed and marked by that temper which ever ought to diſcriminate the correction of the ſtate from the ſudden and impetuous impulſe of paſſion and revenge; but with theſe principles at the heart of every ſoldier, and theſe there will be, for there is a charm in the very wanderings and dreams of liberty that diſarms an Engliſhman's anger; with theſe principles at the heart, care muſt be taken that the honour, the aſcendency, the impreſſion of the Britiſh arms, be not inſulted or diminiſhed in the hands of thoſe to whom they are intruſted; and while we remember we are contending againſt fellow ſubjects and brothers, it muſt not be forgot that we are contending in the criſis, and for the fate of the Britiſh empire.

An honorable young member on the other ſide (Mr. Acland) who has entered into the army with a zeal which juſtly entitles him to the eſteem of every officer, and whoſe Parliamentary ſpirit and talents have this day proved him a moſt valuable acquiſition to this Houſe, aſked early in the debate whether it could be ſuppoſed theſe Americans, who denied the authority of the Britiſh legiſlature, would accept the mode of taxation propoſed by theſe reſolutions? I believe they will not; and I differ ſo far with him upon this occaſion as to ſay I do not like the reſolution the worſe upon that account: While it holds out conciliation to thoſe who wiſh to return to obedience and fidelity, and muſt be accepted by all rational men and well-intentioned ſubjects, the refuſal of it will be as explicitly and deciſively declaratory, as any manifeſto could expreſs, of the principles on which they act who continue to reſiſt, and puts the diſpute on clear ground.

In foreign war, the conſcience of the quarrel belongs to the ſtate alone; the ſoldier draws his ſword with alacrity; the cauſe in which he engages reſts between God and his Prince, and he wants no other excitements to his duty than ſuch as the glory of his country, perſonal honour, and juſt ambition will ſuggeſt. In civil diſcord (without inquiring caſuiſtically, whether in any, or in what poſſible caſe, a military ſervant of the Crown can be juſtified in declining a ſervice to which he is legally commanded) I believe a conſideration of the cauſe will find its way to the breaſt of every conſcientious man, and in the execution of his duty he will find ſorrow and remorſe on one ſide, or ſatisfaction and inward comfort on the other, according to the private judgment he entertains. I perceive Gentlemen on every ſide of the Houſe acknowledge the truth of this general obſervation; I ſhall be aſtoniſhed if any Gentleman denies a particular application of it. Is there a man in England (I am confident there is not an officer or ſoldier in the King's ſervice) who thinks not the Parliamentary rights of Great Britain a cauſe to fight for, to bleed and die for? Sir, I will aſſert, that the profeſſed advocates of America have never ventured to meet this argument fairly; they have always ſhifted it to collateral inquiries, accuſation, recrimination, and examination of the meaſures by which we have been led into our preſent dilemma. Paſt errors may be great and manifeſt; every adminiſtration for theſe ten years paſt may have had their ſhare. It is not my preſent purpoſe to juſtify any. Inquiries may be very proper at a proper time; but as member of Parliament, I hold myſelf indiſpenſably called upon to take up the queſtion upon this important NOW, this unparalleled moment in the Engliſh hiſtory, when we tamely ſuffer Government to be ſuſpended, when we ſit here the mere ſhadow of authority, the phantom of Parliament, aſſembled only to lament the ſubſtance we have loſt, and to propoſe and ſubtiliſe queſtions of our own impotency.

Another method of evading a debate upon the true merits of this queſtion has been to confound the underſtanding. Ingenious men will run changes upon real and virtual repreſentation, external and internal taxes, revenue and regulation, till one's head grows dizzy with diſtinctions, and the moſt groſs abſurdities and contradictons become for a moment ſpecious; but it is not in rhetoric or ſophiſtry to argue the great rational majority of the people of England out of the plain ſimple propoſition which is contained in the declaratory act of the 6th of the preſent King. The reaſon of the nation has been long convinced; the trial now only is, whether we have ſpirit to ſupport our conviction.

Sir, if the whole body of the kingdom does not rouſe at this alarm, and ſhake off that torpitude under which our public ſpirit has long ſhamefully languiſhed; if every claſs and diſtinction of men do not join in this great cauſe; if our merchants and manufacturers do not in one inſtance take example from the Americans, and render it glorious by adapting it to a better cauſe; if they do not feel inſult and affront in the ſuſpicion, that while one country dares the interruption of commerce to effectuate her chimerical claims, the other will not exert equal fortitude to vindicate her fundamental rights; if this be our wretched ſtate, I agree that the ſooner a formal ſurrender is made the better; let Great Britain revert to her primitive inſignificancy in the map of the world, and the Congreſs of Philadelphia be the legiſlature to diſpenſe the bleſſings of empire. Let us ſpare the blood of our ſubjects, let us ſpare the treaſures of the ſtate; but let us at the ſame time confeſs we are no more a people.

After this avowal of my principles it might be thought that I ſought the ſituation in which I am going to be employed. I publicly declare I did not ſeek it. I will take leave to ſay on the part of my colleagues, it was ſought by none of us, but it was accepted with that ſubmiſſion which is due from ſervants of the Crown, and with that ſenſe of gratitude to his Majeſty which the importance of the truſt required. I feel an additional call of gratitude on my own part, for the honour my name receives in being claſſed with thoſe diſtinguiſhed officers to whom I have alluded.

I will treſpaſs no longer upon the time of the Houſe; with the ſentiments I have expreſſed I take leave of all American queſtions; with theſe ſentiments I ſhall take leave of my country; I ſhall endeavour to maintain them in arguments if admitted to any intercourſe in America: I ſhall enforce them to the beſt of my power if called upon to act in the line of my profeſſion; conſcientiouſly convinced that upon the due ſupport of them, both here and on the other ſide the atlantic, the exiſtence of this country and conſtitution directly, emphatically, and concluſively depends.

A few ſentences from a ſpeech delivered by Sir FRANCIS WINNINGTON *in the Houſe of Commons, in the reign of* Charles II. *The ſubject before the Houſe related to* penſioners *and* penſions, *on which Sir* Francis *thus expreſſed himſelf:*

"Mr. SPEAKER,

"THE laſt Houſe of Commons, ſenſible how narrowly this nation eſcaped being ruined by a ſort of MONSTERS called PENSIONERS, entered into a conſideration how to exclude them from the Houſe.

"I have often heard it ſaid, "that England can never be deſtroyed but by *itſelf*." To have *corrupt Parliaments* is the moſt likely way that can be invented. When they who are the legiſlators of the nation accept *bribes* from the Miniſter, to undermine the liberty of the people, they ſhould be puniſhed as traitors.

"It was my fortune, Sir, to ſit here in a Parliament wherein I did obſerve that thoſe who had *penſions*, and thoſe who held *offices*, voted, moſt of them, as they were *directed* by ſome great officer. This they did as regularly as if their buſineſs had been to preſerve their penſions, or earn their *douceurs*, and not to promote the views of thoſe who ſent them here. Their conſtituents they diſregarded as *ſtrangers*, by which appellation they generally diſtinguiſhed them. Theſe men were ſo far from being the true repreſentatives of the people, that they formed a *diſtinct middle intereſt* between the King and the people, and their chief buſineſs was to ſerve the end of the Miniſter, though never ſo oppoſite to the real intereſt of the nation. Hence theſe men ſeldom cared to ſpeak much themſelves, though they very willingly allowed that liberty to their adverſaries; for, confident that when the queſtion came to be put they ſhould carry it by numbers, they left honeſt men to *diſpute* about the rectitude of a meaſure pre-diſpoſed within themſelves to *vote* it expedient. It was thus, Sir, that we had all *ſpeaking* on one ſide, all *voting* on the other; and this was called by one party *freedom of debate*, by the other *doing the buſineſs of Government*."

NEW YORK, *May* 18.

In CONGRESS, MONDAY *May* 15, 1775.

"THE city and county of New York having, through Delegates, applied to Congreſs for their advice how to conduct themſelves with regard to the troops expected there, the Congreſs took the matter into their moſt ſerious deliberation, and came to the following reſolution:

"That it be recommended, for the preſent, to the inhabitants of New York, that if the troops which are expected ſhould arrive, the ſaid colony act on the defenſive, ſo long as may be conſiſtent with their ſafety and ſecurity; that the troops be permitted to remain in the barracks, ſo long as they behave peaceably and quietly, but that they be not ſuffered to erect fortifications, or take any ſteps for cutting off the communication between the town and country; and that if they commit hoſtilities, or invade private property, the inhabitants ſhould defend themſelves, and their property, and repel force by force; that the warlike ſtores be removed from the town; that places of retreat, in caſe of neceſſity, be provided for the women and children of New York, and a ſufficient number of men be embodied, and kept in conſtant readineſs for protecting the inhabitants from inſult and injury."

A true copy from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Sec'ry.

Gentlemen,

Incloſed we ſend you the advice of the Congreſs, on the ſubject on which you requeſted it, and left the advice to remove the military ſtores might be conſtrued to extend to thoſe belonging to the Crown, we think it prudent to ſuggeſt to you, that the contrary conſtruction is the true one.

You would have received this advice before, had not ſundry circumſtances not material, or perhaps proper to explain, concurred in deferring it till now. We are, Gentlemen,

Your humble ſervants,

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16, 1775. } *James Duane, Francis Lewis, John Jay, Lewis Morris, P. Livingſton, J. Alſop.*

We hear that Capt. Murray, in a ſloop from the coaſt of Africa, was brought to yeſterday in our harbour, by Capt. Montague of the Kingfiſher ſloop of war, who ROBBED him of ſix ſwivels, a number of cohorns, and 120lb. of gunpowder, &c. [Quere. *Is not this invading private property?*]

NEW LONDON, *May* 12. A number of troops (about 300) arrived at Boſton a few days ago, from Halifax.

The provincial army are about to ſend propoſals to General Gage for exchange of Priſoners.

The New Hampſhire Congreſs, we hear, have reſolved to raiſe their quota for the common defence.

WORCESTER (near BOSTON) *May* 10.

WE hear that the Senecas, one of the Six Nations of Indians, are determined to ſupport the Americans, againſt the arbitrary exactions of the Britiſh Parliament, and if deſired, will lend their help in this day of general diſtreſs, expecting if the colonies are ſubjected, they ſhall alſo fall a ſacrifice to the relentleſs fury of Great Britain.

We hear that the maſter of a fiſhing ſchooner, arrived at Marblehead laſt week, on his voyage met with the wreck of a Spaniſh Galeon, out of which they ſaved and brought off with them, the crew, a cheſt containing a large ſum in gold, and 40,000 dollars.

It is confidently aſſerted, that ſeveral houſes in Boſton belonging to perſons who had removed out of that diſtreſſed town, have been plundered of effects left therein, by the ſoldiery. The Hon. John Hancock, Eſq's. houſe, we hear was entered by a number of ſoldiers, who began to pillage and break down the fences; but upon complaint being made by the Seleſtmen to Gen. Gage, he ordered the fences to be repaired, and Earl Percy to take poſſeſſion of the houſe.

Some officers in the King's army, it is ſaid, have ſworn that the Americans fired firſt. Their method of cheating the Devil, we are told, has been by ſome means brought out. They procured three or four traitors to their God and country, born among us, and took with them, and they firſt fired upon their countrymen, which was immediately followed by the regulars. It is alſo ſaid theſe wretches were dreſſed in ſoldiers clothing.

The commanding officer at Cambridge, has given leave to the regulars who were taken priſoners, either to go to Boſton and join their reſpective regiments, or have liberty to work in the country for thoſe who would employ them. In conſequence of which thoſe who were confined, in this town (fifteen in number) heartily requeſted to be employed by the people, not chooſing to return to their regiments to fight againſt their American brethren, though ſome of them expreſſed their willingneſs to ſpill their blood in defence of their King in a righteous cauſe. They all ſat out yeſterday for different towns.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 16.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *dated May* 10.

"WHEN the news of the engagement, between the provincials and the regulars, arrived here, Dr. Cooper, with ſeveral others, fled on board the man of war, and have ſince ſailed for Europe, ſo that the city is almoſt cleared of Tories, and the few which remain are aſhamed and afraid. A ſoldier, who had deſerted from the Welſh fuſileers, was among the forces that came to aſſiſt us from New England; ſome of the ſoldiers in the barracks ſaw him, and told the officers; he was taken and confined; but when his New England Captain heard of it, he went to the barracks, called for the commanding officer, and demanded his man. The officer told him he was a deſerter, the Captain replied, he did not care, he would have him, as he had promiſed to protect him. An officer, who was ſtanding by, ſaid if he was the commanding officer, he would take him priſoner. The Captain replied, he might, but he would be the deareſt priſoner he ever had, and ſwore the barracks ſhould be in a flame in one hour if he attempted ſuch a thing. However, the commanding officer thought proper to deliver up the man; and the very next day two centinels deſerted from the Governor's door."

Laſt Saturday the Honourable the General Aſſembly of this province adjourned to Monday the 19th of June next.

Intelligence being received that a deſerter was confined in the jail of Burlington, a conſiderable number of Gentlemen, belonging to the city militia, went laſt Saturday morning to inquire into the truth of it, and releaſe the unfortunate man, which they performed, and brought him back with them. The poor fellow, when called for, was greatly affected, thinking he was going to be conveyed to his regiment, but when he diſcovered their intentions, he ſoon recovered himſelf, and was very thankful to his benefactors and deliverers.

May 18. Laſt evening arrived here John Brown, Eſq; from Ticonderoga, expreſs to the General Congreſs, from whom we learn, that on the beginning of this inſtant, a company of about fifty men, from Connecticut, and the weſtern part of Maſſachuſetts, and joined by upwards of one hundred from Bennington, *in New York government*, and the adjacent towns, proceeded to the eaſtern ſide of Lake Champlain; and on the night before the 11th current, croſſed the lake with 85 men (not being able to obtain craft to tranſport the reſt) and about day-break inveſted the fort, whoſe gate, contrary to expectation, they found ſhut, but the wicker open, through which, with the Indian war whoop, all that could entered one by one, others ſcaling the wall on both ſides of the gate, and inſtantly ſecured and diſarmed the centries, and preſſed into the parade, where they found the hollow ſquare; but immediately quitting that order, they ruſhed into the ſeveral barracks on three ſides of the fort, and ſeized on the garriſon, conſiſting of two officers, and upwards of forty privates*, whom they brought out, diſarmed, put under guard, and have ſince ſent priſoners to Hartford, in Connecticut. All this was performed in about ten minutes, without the loſs of a life, or a drop of blood on our ſide, and but very little on that of the King's troops.

In the fort were found about thirty barrels of flour, a few ditto of pork, ſeventy odd cheſts of leaden ball, computed at three hundred tons, about ten or twelve barrels of powder in bad condition, near two hundred pieces of ordnances of all ſizes, from eighteen pounders downwards, at Ticonderoga and Crownpoint, which laſt place, being held only by a corporal and eight men, falls of courſe into our hands.

By this ſudden expedition, planned by ſome principal perſons in the four neighbouring colonies, that important paſs is now in the hands of the Americans, where we truſt the *wiſdom* of the GRAND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS will take effectual meaſures to ſecure it, as it may be depended on that Adminiſtration means to form an army in Canada, compoſed of Britiſh regulars, French, and Indians, to attack the colonies on that ſide.

Mr. Brown brought intercepted letters from Lieut. Malcolm Fraſer, to his friends in New England, from which appear that General Carleton has almoſt unlimited powers, civil and military; and has iſſued orders for raiſing a Canadian regiment, in which, Mr. Fraſer obſerves, the officers find difficulty, as the common people are by no means fond of the ſervice. He likewiſe remarks that all the King's European ſubjects are diſaffected at the partial preference given to the late converts to loyalty, as he phraſes it, to their utter excluſion from all confidence, or even common civility. Matters are indeed in ſuch a ſituation, that many if not moſt of the merchants talk of leaving the province.

* *A party of the* 26th, *commanded by Capt. de la Place.*

Mr. Brown alſo relates that two regular officers of the 26th regiment, now in Canada, applied to two Indians, one a head warrior of the Caughanawaga tribe, to go out with them on a hunt to the ſouth and eaſt of the rivers St. Lawrence and Sorrel, and preſſing the Indians further and further on ſaid courſe, they at length arrived at Cohaſs, where the Indians ſay they were ſtopped and interrogated by the inhabitants, to whom they pretended they were only on a hunt, which the inhabitants (as the Indians told Mr. Brown) replied muſt be falſe, as no hunters uſed ſilver (bright) barrelled guns. However, the Cohaſs people diſmiſſed them all; and when they returned into the woods, the Indian warrior inſiſted on knowing what their real intention was, and they told him that it was to reconnoitre the woods, to find a paſſage for an army to march to the aſſiſtance of the King's friends in Boſton. The Indian aſked, where they could get the army? They anſwered, in Canada, and that the Indians in the upper caſties would join them. The Chief on this expreſſed reſentment, that he, being one of the head men of the Caughanawaga tribe, ſhould never have been conſulted in the affair. But Mr. Brown preſumes the averſion of this honeſt fellow and his friends to their ſchemes, was the reaſon of their being kept from their knowledge.

The conductors of this grand expedition are to be Monſieur St. Luke le Corne, the villain who let looſe the Indians on the priſoners at Fort William Henry, and one of his aſſociates.

Oh, George, what tools art thou obliged to make uſe of!

The Honourable General Aſſembly of the colony of Rhode Iſland have reſolved to raiſe immediately 1500 effective men, for the preſervation of the liberties of America. They are to be formed into three regiments; and, to defray the expence, the ſum of 20,000l. is to be emitted in paper bills.

BALTIMORE, *May* 20.

Extracts of letters from PHILADELPHIA *to Gentlemen in this town, dated the 16th inſtant, which have been delivered into the hands of our committee.*

"ON Sunday a ſhip (Capt. Byrne) arrived here from Liverpool, which brings letters to the 3d of April, and adviſe us of the ſhip ——, Jones maſter, being loaded with ſalt, and ſome dry goods, which would ſail in a few days after him, for this port; and that the ſhip Johnſton, belonging to Mr. Gildart of Liverpool, was loaded with ſalt and dry goods by the Houſe of Meſſ. Aſhton and company, bound to your port. You may daily look for your ſhip, as we do for ours. We have already given directions to our pilots, &c. to watch her motions. It is ſaid, from good authority, that Mr. Leiſter of Pool has 4 ſhips coming to America, to load with bread, &c. for Newfoundland. Be careful that ſome of them do not load with you. If any of them come here, I think they will hardly ever return."

"Captain M'Illvaine is arrived from Corke, which he left the 4th of April; the troops (ſeven regiments) were then embarking on board 50 tranſports, and amongſt them 40 horſes. They were not to ſail until further orders, which were to be given after the arrival of the packet from America. Capt. M'Waine ſpoke with ſeven tranſports on the Banks of Newfoundland, with troops from England for Boſton, and the three General Officers in company."

"A veſſel arrived yeſterday from Liverpool, whoſe Captain has brought a quantity of cheeſe, which he muſt carry back. He informs us, a ſhip was ballaſting with ſalt for this place, and one or two more for yours. They will be taken care of, and we hope your committee will take care of thoſe going your way. A good look out ought to be kept, that people acting knowingly, in direct oppoſition to our engagements, may not eſcape; and it is well if thoſe ſhips, on hearing how things are at your Capes, do not land their dry goods in ſome part of the Bay. All goods on board ſhould be taken poſſeſſion of by the committee, and ſhip and all ſhould be ſent back, the ſalt at leaſt thrown into the ſea, and the goods returned by the ſhip."

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3.

LAST Monday morning a detachment of cavalry from the WILLIAMSBURG VOLUNTEERS, in their uniforms, well mounted and equipped, with a waggon containing their baggage and proviſions, ſet out in a regular military proceſſion, to meet the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; late Preſident of the Grand Continental Congreſs, on the way hither from Philadelphia, his preſence being requiſite at our General Aſſembly now ſitting here. On Tueſday, about noon, the troop of horſe met that Gentleman at Ruffin's ferry, accompanied by Col. CARTER BRAXTON, and eſcorted them to Williamſburg, after having been joined by a company of infantry, who marched out the diſtance of two miles for the ſame purpoſe. They arrived here by ſunſet, and were attended to the honourable Gentleman's houſe by the whole body of cavalry and infantry, whoſe very martial appearance gave great ſatisfaction to the ſpectators. The bells began to ring as our worthy Delegate entered the city, and the unfeigned joy of the inhabitants, on this occaſion, was viſible in every countenance; there were illuminations in the evening, and the volunteers, with many other reſpectable Gentlemen, aſſembled at the Raleigh, ſpent an hour or two in harmony and cheerfulneſs, and drank ſeveral patriotic toaſts.

Yeſterday the Honourable Houſe of Burgeſſes appointed committees to proceed on the ordinary buſineſs of the country.

We hear from King and Queen, that on Monday the 22d ult. a moſt dreadful whirlwind happened in that county. It ſeemed to riſe from two thunder clouds meeting in the weſt; about one o'clock its courſe was eaſterly, and tore up every thing in its way near a quarter of a mile wide. Many poor people have felt its direful effects; no leſs than eight plantations are ſwept in as many miles, ſome not having a houſe left; 4 perſons, viz. a young man, a woman, a boy, and a child in its mother's arms, were cruſhed to death, and ſeveral ſo much bruiſed and wounded that their recovery is doubtful. In ſhort, ſuch a ſcene of horrour and devaſtation was never ſeen before by winds in this country.

Extract of a letter from PHILADELPHIA, *May* 23.

"A Gentleman from Rhode Iſland brings an account that a Captain of a man of war at Boſton had ſent out a cutter to take a ſloop arrived in a river there, with proviſions for the provincial army, which was done; but the people collected in armed boats, regained their own, and took the other veſſel, ſending the crew priſoners into the country. Accounts from England and Ireland are, that the troops at the former are ſaid to be countermanded, and at the latter an unwillingneſs to embark had produced a ſkirmiſh, in which many were killed, and the embarkation ſtopped."

In a late Philadelphia paper have been publiſhed, by order of the Congreſs, affidavits and depoſitions of ſundry perſons of Lexington, Concord, &c. by which it appears that the provincials were firſt attacked at both places by the King's troops. The following are depoſitions of three of the wounded regulars, which were publiſhed with thoſe of the provincials.

LINCOLN, *April* 23, 1775.

"I JOHN BATEMAN, belonging to the 52d regiment, commanded by Col. Jones, on Wedneſday morning the 19th day of April inſtant, was in the party marching to Concord; being at Lexington, in the county of Middleſex, and being nigh the meeting-houſe in ſaid Lexington, there was a ſmall party of men gathered together in that place when our ſaid troops marched by; and I teſtify and declare, that I heard the word of command given to the troops to fire, and ſome of ſaid troops did fire, and I ſaw one of ſaid ſmall party lay dead on the ground, nigh ſaid meeting-houſe; and I teſtify that I never heard any of the inhabitants ſo much as fire one gun on ſaid troops. JOHN BATEMAN."

CONCORD, *April* 23, 1775.

"I JAMES MARR, of lawful age, teſtify and ſay, that in the evening of the 18th inſtant I received orders from George Hutchinſon, Adjutant of the 4th regiment of the regular troops ſtationed at Boſton, to prepare and march. To which order I attended, and marched to Concord, where I was ordered by an officer, with about 100 men, to guard a certain bridge there; while attending that ſervice, a number of people came along, in order, as I ſuppoſe, to croſs ſaid bridge, at which time a number of the regular troops firſt fired upon them. JAMES MARR."

"I EDWARD THOROTON GOULD, of his Majeſty's own regiment of foot, being of lawful age, do teſtify and declare, that on the evening of the 18th inſtant, under the orders of General Gage, I embarked with the light infantry and grenadiers of the line, commanded by Col. Smith, and landed on the marſhes of Cambridge, from whence we proceeded to Lexington; on our arrival at that place, we ſaw a body of provincial troops armed to the number of about ſixty or ſeventy men; on our approach they diſperſed and ſoon after firing began, but which party fired firſt I cannot exactly ſay, as our troops ruſhed on, ſhouting and huzzaing, previous to the firing, which was continued by our troops ſo long as any of the provincials were to be ſeen. From thence we marched to Concord; on a hill, near the entrance of the town, we ſaw another body of provincials aſſembled; the light infantry companies were ordered up the hill to diſperſe them; on our approach they retreated towards Concord. The grenadiers continued the road under the hill towards the town, and ſix companies of light infantry were ordered down to take poſſeſſion of the bridge, which the provincials retreated over; the company I commanded was one, three companies of the above detachment went forward about two miles; in the the mean time the provincial troops returned to the number of about three or four hundred; we drew up on the Concord ſide of the bridge, the provincials came down upon us, upon which we engaged, and gave the firſt fire. This was the firſt engagement after the one at Lexington; a continued firing from both parties laſted through the whole day; I myſelf was wounded at the attack of the bridge, and am now treated with the greateſt humanity, and taken all poſſible care of by the provincials at Medford.

Medford, *April* 25, 1775. EDWARD THOROTON GOULD, Lieut. King's own Regt."

On Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this colony met here, agreeable to the Governor's proclamation; the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes having made choice of PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; for their Speaker, his Excellency was pleaſed to open the ſeſſion with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

I HAVE called you together to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſing therein; and I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the King and Parliament, contained in the joint addreſs of the Lords and Commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer, no longer admit of a doubt that your well-founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due to them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month, will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people: Therefore, I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes, which have unhappily raged between the mother country and the colonies, to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the Houſe of Commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance on the part of the parent ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt, to all diſpaſſionate people, that the Parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and public virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one, at the expence of another part of their fellow ſubjects, have only been extending their care that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burthens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence, which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtently with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majeſty's dominion of Virginia, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part of the obligation it concludes.

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

No ſpecific ſum is demanded of you for theſe purpoſes, that (as I think obviouſly appears) your juſtice and liberality may be left to their full ſcope, and that your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be, in the compleateſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means, you are willing to contribute towards the public burthens of the ſtate, burthens to which the mother country hath cheerfully ſubmitted to ſecure the colonies from the encroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy: And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without Parliament's taxing the ſubjects of Great Britain on the ſame occaſion, in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in your propoſals, which actuated the Houſe of Commons in their reſolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you; ſuch a compliance on your part will be conſidered by his Majeſty not only as a teſtimony of your reverence for Parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty and attachment to your Sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart than the peace and proſperity of his ſubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muſt recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invaſion and incurſions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their ſervices on that occaſion deſerving of your attention.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* BURGESSES,

You may be aſſured of my cheerful concurrence in all meaſures, and ready aſſent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt for the preſent peace, tranquillity, and advantage of the country; and I hope you will think it neceſſary to theſe ends, that the courts of juſtice ſhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courſe.

I cannot conclude without exhorting you in the moſt earneſt manner, to enter upon the ſubject matter, now recommended to you, with that patience, calmneſs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires, and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the ſupport given to it by the parent ſtate, which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reſtore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries ſo flouriſhing, and, in ſhort, to purſue your true intereſt, which will convert our preſent gloomy apprehenſions into proſpects of peace, happineſs, and laſting ſecurity.

AT a general meeting of the freeholders of Mecklenburg county, convened on Monday the 8th day of May 1775, at the courthouſe of ſaid county, in order to elect a committee, purſuant to a reſolution of the American Continental Congreſs, the better to ſecure a due obſervation of the aſſociation entered into by the ſaid Congreſs, the freeholders then proceeded to the choice of a committee, and elected into the office the following Gentlemen, viz. John Speed, Bennett Goode, William Lucas, Henry Speed, Francis Ruffin, Lewis Burwell, Robert Burton, Edmund Taylor, Cleverious Coleman, Thacker Burwell, Sir Peyton Skipwith, Benjamin Whitehead, George Baſkerville, Reuben Vaughan, Joſeph Speed, John Tabb, John Jones, William Leigh, Robert Ballard, Samuel Hopkins, jun. and John Ballard, jun.

John Speed, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Chairman, and Mr. Iſaac Holmes Clerk of this committee.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that every member of this committee exert his endeavours to enliſt volunteer ſoldiers, agreeable to the reſolution of the late Provincial Convention.

It being too late in the day to proceed on buſineſs, the committee adjourned to Saturday the 13th of May 1775.

Saturday the 13th of May, 1775, the committe met according to adjournment, and came to the following reſolves.

The reſolves of the Convention held at the town of Richmond the 20th of March 1775, were read, and unanimouſly approved of.

Reſolved, that the thanks of this committee be preſented to Robert Burton and Bennett Goode, Eſquires, our worthy Delegates, for their faithful diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in them.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the removal of the gunpowder out of the magazine, by expreſs orders of Lord Dunmore, is truly alarming; and that by his anſwer for ſuch conduct, to the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the city of Williamſburg, on that important occaſion, has highly forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of Virginia.

Ordered, that the Clerk ſend copies of theſe reſolves to each of the printers, and they are deſired to publiſh them in their next gazettes. ISAAC HOLMES, Clerk.

AT a meeting of the committee for Prince George county, held at Blandford, on Monday the 8th of May, 1775, the following reſolutions were entered into, viz.

Reſolved, nem. con. that every merchant, trader, or other perſon, importing any goods, wares, or merchandiſe, into this county, before he lands the ſame ought to produce, to the Chairman of this committee, a certificate from the Chairman of the committee of the county, town, or city from whence the ſaid goods, wares, or merchandiſe, were re-ſhipped, that the ſame were imported into this colony before the firſt day of February.

Reſolved, that a commitee of intelligence, conſiſting of Benjamin Harriſon of Brandon, David Meade, Richard K. Meade, Hubbard Wyatt, Peter Eppes, James Cocke, Nathaniel Harriſon, John Baird, Robert Boyd, William M'Whann, Richard Bland, jun. Theodorick Bland, jun. Nathaniel Raines, Thomas Bonner, and John Raines, ſen. be appointed to convey any alarm, as ſpeedily as poſſible, to the adjacent counties, and that the ſame mode be recommended to every county in this colony.

Ordered, that a copy of the above reſolutions be tranſmitted to the printer, and he is deſired to publiſh them as ſoon as poſſible.

Signed by order of the committee.

HARTWELL RAINES, Sec'ry.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3, 1775.

DURING my Abſence from this Colony, Mr. *William Maitland* will tranſact the Buſineſs of Burſar to the College of *William* and *Mary*, as alſo my own Buſineſs, under the Direction of *John Blair*, *Thomas Everard*, and *John Tazewell*, Eſquires, who have been pleaſed to accept of a Power of Attorney from me for that purpoſe.

ROBERT MILLER.

JAMES GEDDY, Goldſmith,

Near the Church, *Williamſburg*,

HAS now on Hand an Aſſortment of JEWELLERY, which he would ſell at an unuſual low Price for ready Money.—He has juſt procured, by the *Bland*, Capt. *Danby*, from *London*, a WATCH FINISHER, who will repair and clean REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and PLAIN WATCHES, on reaſonable Terms, and warrant them twelve Months, Accidents excepted. (2)

A CONVENIENT HOUSE is juſt built at the *College Landing*, on the Creek that runs into *James* River, for ſtoring any Kind of Goods; where are to be ſold (on low Terms, for Caſh) Salt, Tar, barrelled Pork, Hogs Lard, Bacon, good barrelled Shads and Herrings, Coal for Smiths and Grates, Pine Plank, Cypreſs Boards, Pails, Shingles, &c. —— Flats to be hired at the ſame Place. Mr. *James Jordan* lives at the ſaid Landing, will take in Lodgers, and keeps Carts to hire.

CHARLES TALIAFERRO.

N. B. My Buſineſs is carried on as uſual, by good Hands. I make for Sale light POST CHARIOTS, which will be ſold as cheap as can be imported. The laſt of my Make, I am informed, turn out very well.—I have good Harneſs for Sale.

I INTEND to leave the Colony as ſoon poſſible. All Perſons having any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known immediately; and thoſe who are indebted I hope will not fail to diſcharge their Accounts this Meeting. I have for Sale a Mulatto Fellow about 18 Years of Age, uſed to Houſe and Garden Work, and taking Care of Horſes; alſo ſundry Pieces of exceeding good Mohogony and Walnut Furniture, two full blooded Mares, 15 Hands high, with their Foals, one Year old, by Partner, remarkably large and fine. The above may be ſeen, and the Terms known by applying to me in *Williamſburg*. HENRY MORSE.

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt Bidder, on the Premiſes, on TUESDAY *the 1ſt of* AUGUST *next.*

ALL that ualuable Tract of LAND late the Property of *Matthew Branch*, deceaſed, lying on *James* River, in the County of *Cheſterfield*, containing about 500 Acres. One Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid on the Delivery of the Land, and the other Half twelve Months after. A good Title will be made by RIDLEY BRANCH, and MATTHEW BRANCH.

6

WARWICK, *May* 29, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

At HANOVER TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the 15th of this Inſtant* (JUNE) *at the Shop of the deceaſed Dr.* JOHN WALKER,

A large Aſſortment of MEDICINES,

TOGETHER with an elegant and complete Set of SHOP FURNITURE, SURGEON's and MIDWIFERY INSTRUMENTS, and many valuable MEDICAL BOOKS.—An Inventory of the Whole may be ſeen at any Time before the Sale, in the Hands of THOMAS SIMPSON. Adm'r.

HANOVER TOWN, *June* 1, 1775. (2)

SOUTHAMPTON County, *April* 19, 1775.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, on the 16th of *December* laſt, a BAY HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe; his right Eye is out, paces naturally, branded on the near Buttock O, but not plain, and had a Bell on. Whoever contrives the ſaid Horſe to me, or gives me ſuch Intelligence of him as will enable me to get him again, ſhall receive a Reward of 40s. ALEXANDER MU[illegible].

POETS CORNER.

The MONK *and* JEW.

AN unbelieving Jew one day
Was ſcating o'er the icy way,
Which being brittle let him in,
Juſt deep enough to catch his chin;
And in that woful plight he hung,
With only power to move his tongue.

A brother ſcater near at hand,
A Papiſt born in foreign land,
With haſty ſtrokes directly flew
To ſave poor Mordecai the Jew:
But firſt, quoth he, I muſt enjoin
That you renounce your faith for mine;
There's no entreaties elſe will do,
'Tis hereſy to help a Jew.

" Forſwear mine fait! No! Cot forbid!
Dat would be ferry baſe indeed.
Come, never mind ſuch tings as deeze,
Tink, tink how fary hard it freeze.
More coot you do, more coot you be;
Vat ſignifies your fait to me?
Come tink agen, how cold and vet,
And help me out van lettle bit."

By holy maſs, 'tis hard, I own,
To ſee a man both hang and drown,
And can't relieve him from his plight,
Becauſe he is an Iſraelite.
The church refuſes all aſſiſtance,
Beyond a certain pale and diſtance;
And all the ſervice I can lend
Is praying for your ſoul, my friend.

" Pray for mine ſoul! ha! ha! you make me laugh;
You petter help me out py half:
My ſoul I farrant will take care
To pray for her nown ſelf my tear.
So tink a little now for me;
'Tis I am in de hole, not ſhe."

The church forbids it, friend, and ſaith,
That all ſhall die who has no faith.

" Vell! if I muſt pelieve, I muſt;
But help me out van little firſt."

No, not an inch without *Amen*,
That ſeals the whole—" Vell hear me den:

I here renounce, for coot and all,
De race of Jews, both great and ſmall;
'Tis de varſt trade peneath de ſun,
Or varſt religion, dat's all vun:
Dey cheat, and get deir living pite,
And lie, and ſwear de lie is right.
I'll co to maſs as ſoon as ever
I get to toder ſide de river.
So help me out, dow Chriſtian friend,
Dat I may do as I INTEND."

Perhaps you do *intend* to cheat,
If once you get upon your feet?

" No, no, I do intend to be
A *Chriſtian*, ſuch a one as *dee*."
For thought the Jew, he is as much
A Chriſtian man as I am ſuch.

The bigot Papiſt joyful hearted,
To hear the heretic converted,
Replied to the *deſigning* Jew,
" This was a happy fall for you;
You'd better die a Chriſtian now,
For if you live you'll break your vow."
Then ſaid no more, but in a trice
Popp'd Mordecai beneath the ice.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 27, 1775.

THE VISITORS and GOVERNORS of *William & Mary* College are deſired to meet on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*.

By Order of the Rector.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT. C. V.

WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE, *May* 21, 1775.

I intend for ENGLAND ſoon.

JAMES MADISON.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline*, a brindled COW, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s. WILLIAM REDD.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on the north Fork of *Otter* River, a SORREL MARE about 3 Years old, 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a light Mane and Tail, and a large Blaze in her Face, branded on the off Buttock and near Shoulder M. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. (‖) JOHN JAMESON.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a white and bleck COW, marked with an Underkeel in the left Ear, and a Half Crop in the right, appears to be pretty old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 50s.

‖ JOHN STIFF.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on the Waters of *Meadow* Creek, a middle ſized BAY MARE, with about a five Shilling Bell on, branded on the near Shoulder S, trots naturally, and is about 4 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. 5s.

‖ WALTER DEWITT.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, on *Fleming*'s Mountain, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, 6 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock, and on the off Shoulder, O; he has a Mark, or Scar, on the near Buttock, under the Letter, and trots naturally. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

‖ WILLIAM HUMPHREY.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt*, a SMALL BLACK MARE about 4 Years old, 4 Feet 2 Inches high, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS.

JOSEPH EDWARDS.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a BLACK HORSE about 4 Feet 6 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l.

HANNAH ROGERS.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a GRAY HORSE, ſomewhat ſleabitten about the Head and Neck, about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces ſlow, and appears to have been uſed to working with a Collar. He has no Brand perceivable, is thought to be 10 or 11 Years old, and came to my Plantation laſt *November*. JOHN WARREN.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Nanſemond*, ſome Time in *May* 1774, a *Virginia* born Negro Fellow named WILL, about 35 Years old, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, very black, ſtout, and well made, has ſeveral Scars, one acroſs each Ear, and one on his Chin. He has been ſeen in *King William* County, with a Negro Woman of Mr. *William Allegre*'s. I will give FIVE POUNDS to any Perſon who delivers the ſaid Fellow to me in *Nanſemond*, or TEN DOLLARS to have him ſecured in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that I may get him again. He is outlawed; and as he is very artful, it is apprehended he may make his Eſcape from thoſe who take him, if they are not particularly careful.

‖ HENRY GODWIN.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A ſecond Edition of the Manual Exerciſe

Recommended by the late Convention at *Richmond*.

PRICE 7d½.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Glouceſter* County, on the 14th Inſtant *(May)* a Negro Man Slave named NED, about 19 or 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, rather of a tawny Complexion, has ſome Ringworms in his face, and ſome white Hairs on his Head; his Clothing was an old brown Coat, and a yellow ſtriped Cotton Waiſtcoat. I bought him for *Mann Page*, Jun. Eſq; in *March* laſt, at the Sale of Mr. *John Shermer*'s Eſtate, in *James City* County; he was brought from one of his Quarters in *King William*, and I have reaſon to believe he will go to thoſe Parts, or to his Mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* Town. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Slave ſo that I get him again ſhall have 40s. Reward, to be paid by *Mann Page*, Jun. Eſq; to whom he belongs.

tf JAMES JONES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Frederickſburg*, on *Saturday* Evening the 30th of *April* laſt, a ſmall BRIGHT BAY MARE about 13¼ Hands high, 6 Years old, trots and paces, has a Switch Tail, is a little marked on the Breaſt with a Collar, but not branded. She was bred near *King William* Courthouſe, and very probably may be gone that Way. Whoever delivers the ſaid Mare to me, in *Dumfries*, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

4 ADAM JORDAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION lying on both Sides of *Staunton* River, in *Halifax* and *Charlotte* Counties, about three Miles below *Booker*'s Ferry, and in good Order for Cropping, at preſent in the Poſſeſſion of *William Black*, who will ſhow the Land; it contains 310 Acres, 70 of which are very fine low Grounds, and may be entered on at *Chriſtmas* next. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber. —And at *Prince Edward* Court, on the third *Monday* in *July* next, will be ſold, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from *James M'Machan*, a PLANTATION in *Prince Edward* County, about 6 Miles from the Courthouſe, on the Branches of *Spring* Creek, containing 400 Acres; it is in good Order for Cropping, and in Poſſeſſion of *James M'Machan*, who will ſhow the Land.—Alſo, at *Charlotte* Courthouſe, on the firſt *Monday* in *Auguſt* next, will be ſold, by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt, a PLANTATION containing 282 Acres, lying on *Cubb* Creek, in the ſaid County of *Charlotte*.——The Terms of Payment for the above Tracts of Land will be made known at the Time of Sale, by

THOMAS YUILLE.

FOR SALE,

A NEW BRIGANTINE, now rigging, and may be ſoon got ready for Sea, Burthen 122 Tons. She is a handſome well calculated Veſſel, built of excellent Materials, ornamented with a Figure Head and other carved Work. Credit will be allowed for one Half of the Money on giving proper Security. If not ſold ſhortly, would accept of a Freight. Apply to Capt. *Wills Cowper*, Merchant, who will be at the Merchants Meeting, or to me in *Suffolk*.

SAMUEL COHOON.

WANTED,

A PERSON who underſtands building a FULLING-MILL and FRIEZE-MILL. Any ſuch Perſon coming well recommended will meet with good Encouragement by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Nanſemond*, near *Chuckatuck*.

SAMUEL BRADLEY.

FOR SALE,

A NEAT *LONDON* MADE

PHÆTON,

that has been but little uſed, with Harneſs for a Pair of Horſes. For Terms inquire of the Printers.

MAY 14, 1775.

I intend to *Great Britain* im-

mediately. R. CORBIN, Junior.

MAY 15, 1775.

STRAYED from Mr. *Henry Lee*'s, in *York* County, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about 14 Hands high, 5 years old, his Brand I do not know. Any Perſon that will deliver him to the ſaid *Lee*, or to me in *Warwick* County, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS Reward.

WILLIAM HARWOOD.

For CHARTER *to any Part of* BRITAIN,

AN EXCEEDING GOOD

VESSEL,

Burthen about 500 Hogſheads.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

Greenwood, Ritſon, & Marſh.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf)

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *New Kent*, the 27th of *April* laſt, a Negro Fellow named MICHAEL, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, had on a Cotton Waiſtcoat, an Oſnabrug Shirt, Leather Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings. He walks remarkably ſtraight, and has been in *Williamſburg* offering to hire himſelf. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 40s. Reward, or 20s. if ſecured in any Gaol.

tf SAMUEL APPERSON.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, in *Blandford*, on the 4th of *March* laſt, a dark bay Mare, 7 or 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, cat-hamm'd, paces naturally, has ſome Saddle Spots on the near Side, and branded WK, or WR, on the near Shoulder and Buttock. Alſo a ſmall ſorrel FILLY went away with her, two Years old this Spring, had a Snip on the right Noſtril, but neither docked nor branded. They were ſeen on *Rowanty*, and are imagined to have gone towards *Walker*'s Mill, on *Nottoway*, or *Hick*'s Ford, on *Meherrin*.——Whoever will bring the ſaid Mares to me ſhall be handſomely rewarded for their Trouble.

(tf) DAVID BLACK.

To be ſold by Auction,

At the Meeting of the Merchants in *May* next, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, about 600l. Sterling Worth of

EUROPEAN GOODS.

TO BE SOLD

To the higheſt Bidder (or otherwiſe) on the Premiſes, on SATURDAY *the 17th of* JUNE *next*,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on *James* River, in the lower End of *Amherſt* County, containing upwards of 1000 Acres of high and low Grounds, with a Shad Fiſhery; alſo a Quarry of Limeſtone and various coloured Marble, and Land cleared, with Houſes, ſufficient for 10 or 12 Hands to work thereon.——Alſo for Sale, on the Premiſes, on the *Tueſday* following, being the 20th of *June*, if fair (otherwiſe next fair Day) a well known valuable Tract of LAND in *Goochland* County, on *James* River, adjacent to the lower End of *Elk* Iſland, and adjoining the Land at *Carter*'s Ferry (now *Woodſon*'s) about 45 Miles above *Richmond* Town and *Shocko*, with good Improvements, and Ground cleared ſufficient to work about 10 Hands. The ſaid Tract contains, of high and low Grounds, upwards of 700 Acres. Upon both theſe Tracts are beautiful Situations to live on, with good Water, Meadow Ground, &c. and are capable of great Improvements. It is thought no Perſon will venture to purchaſe either of the above Tracts without firſt viewing them; therefore it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in Recommendation of them. The Payments to be agreed on at the Days of Sale, and Bond, with good Security, will be required by the Truſtees of JOHN HOWARD.

☞ A few undoubted Rights to Officers or Soldiers Land would do, at a moderate Price, in Part of Payment; and the Lands may be entered on by *Chriſtmas* next. 5

TO BE RENTED,

A large Dwelling-Houſe *In* RICHMOND TOWN,

40 Feet by 20, with two rooms below and two above, a Garden newly pailed in, a Kitchen, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family. The Situation is as pleaſant as any in Town.

The Terms may be known by applying to the Printers hereof, or to the Subſcriber, in ſaid Town.

(tf) GABRIEL GALT.

TO BE SOLD,

THREE Thouſand Acres of well timbered LAND, near *Newmarket*, in *Caroline* County, whereon are two Plantations in good Repair, with proper and convenient Edifices for farming or making of Tobacco. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* County, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 Acres of well timbered Land, the Property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* of *King William*, Mr. *John Armiſtead* of *Caroline*, and Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

For SALE, *and very* CHEAP,

THE Tract of LAND whereon I now live, in the lower End of *Caroline* County, that contains 470 Acres, and is known to be very good. The Improvements are, a new Dwelling-Houſe 32 by 28 Feet, with three Dormants on a Side, two Fireplaces below, and one above, a good Cellar, the Kitchen 24 by 16 Feet, with all other Outhouſes quite new, and the Plantation in fine Order for Cropping. Its Situation is equal to any Foreſt Place whatever. I will give Credit till next *Chriſtmas*, when Poſſeſſion may be had. (tf) LE ROY HIPKINS.

TO BE SOLD, *or* RENTED,

(Preference will be given to the firſt)

A PLANTATION on *Allen's* Creek in *Mecklenburg*, within a Mile of *Roanoke*, conſiſting of about 120 Acres of Land, the Property of Meſſ. *Alexander Donald* and Co. and whereon the Subſcriber now lives. The Land of itſelf is valuable, excluſive of the Improvements, which are a good Dwelling-Houſe, with other neceſſary Outhouſes, and a large and convenient Storehouſe, 32 by 44 Feet. There are about 20 Acres of the low Ground well ſet in Timothy and Clover, and notwithſtanding this dry Summer, 15 Acres of it have yielded above 30,000 Weight of Hay, which, with about 300 Buſhels of Oats in the Straw, ſome *Indian* Corn, 40 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of Sheep, and ſome Hogs, will be ſold on reaſonable Terms. The Purchaſer may have Poſſeſſion of the Premiſes as ſoon as he pleaſes, and long Credit (if required) will be allowed for the Land, on his giving Bond and Security. It is expected the Store will be continued, and of Courſe the Purchaſer will have the Benefit of the Board of the Storekeepers, and beſides the Situation of the Place (being on *Taylor*'s Ferry Road) makes it well calculated for a Tavern.

(tf) EBENEZER MACHARG.

PRINCE GEORGE, *November* 10, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a Mulatto Boy named SAM, about 16 or 17 Years old, of a very light Complexion, and will endeavour to paſs for a free Boy, has gray Eyes, brown Hair, a ſmooth artful Tongue, is a great Villain, but a very good Barber. In the Month of *June* laſt he was put in *York* Jail, on Suſpicion of having ſtolen ſome Money in *Williamſburg*. He made his Eſcape from thence and got to *Norfolk*, where he was put in Jail and ſent to me by Water. The next Day (*September* 20th) he made his Eſcape from my Overſeer, and has not ſince been heard of. He was born in *Frederick* Town, *Maryland*, has lived in *Fredrickſburg*, *Norfolk*, and *York* Town, and is well acquainted with moſt Parts of *Virginia*. He was very meanly clad, having been ſo long in Jail, but it is probable will procure Clothes. I will give 40s. Reward to have him committed to any of his Majeſty's Jails, if taken in the Colony of *Virginia*, and if out of the Colony 5l. All Captains of Ships, or Maſters of Veſſels, are hereby forewarned from carrying him out of the Country, or employing him.

(tf) JOHN BLAND.